

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1937

The Senate met at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Zebarny T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God the King eternal, who dividest the day from the darkness; drive from us every wrong desire, and for Thy tender mercy's sake sanctify our thoughts and our endeavors, that we may neither begin an action without a pure intention nor continue it without Thy blessing.

Vouchsafe unto us this day the guidance and direction of Thy holy spirit, that we may be saved from all false choices, and that in Thy light we may see light, and in Thy path we may not stumble. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, a Senator from the State of New York, appeared in his seat today.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 5, 1937, when, on request of Mr. ROBINSON and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, a Representative from the State of Alabama, had been elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, had been elected Clerk, and that the House is ready for business.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make, and that the Speaker had appointed Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. SNELL the members of the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 6th day of January 1937, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 6th day of January 1937, at 1 o'clock p. m., pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The message communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. LOUIS MURPHY, late a Senator from the State of Iowa.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. JAMES COUZENS, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. PETER NORBECK, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. BERNHARD M. JACOBSEN, late a Representative from the State of Iowa, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. MARION A. ZIONCHECK, late a Representative from the State of Washington, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WARREN J. DUFFEY, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. GLOVER H. CARY, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM V. GREGORY, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN J. McSWAIN, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. McNARY advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. ROBINSON said: Mr. President, the committee of the Senate appointed to cooperate with a similar committee on the part of the House to notify the President that the Congress is now in session and ready for business has performed its function. The President has informed the committee that he will be ready to deliver a message to the joint session of the two Houses today.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTE

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, the Chair appoints the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] as the tellers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 20, ch. 3, sec. 42), the Chair appoints the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LOGAN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of their respective terms of office.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a circular issued by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament furnishing information regarding the proposals of candidates for the Nobel peace prize for the year 1937, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PERSHING HALL, PARIS, FRANCE, EXPENDITURES REPORT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized report of expenditures made in connection with Pershing Hall in Paris, France, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. 5)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, as president ex officio of the National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the annual report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMIRALTY SUITS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, submitting, pursuant to law, a list of suits arising under the act of March 9, 1920 (41 Stat. 525), authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty involving merchant vessels in which final decrees were entered, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUITS UNDER THE PUBLIC VESSEL ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, submitting, pursuant to law, a list of suits arising under the Public Vessel Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1112), in which final decrees were entered, exclusive of cases on appeal, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the special assistants employed under the appropriation "Pay of special assistant attorneys", contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, together with the rates of compensation, the amounts paid, and a description of their duties, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AIRCRAFT PURCHASES FOR NAVY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of designs, aircraft, aircraft parts, and aeronautical accessories purchased by the Navy Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, the prices paid therefor, and the reason for the award in each case, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND GAS LANDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning a plan agreement for cooperative development of lands of the United States in Buena Vista Hills oil and gas field, Kern County, Calif., and the extension of certain oil and gas leases in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 2, in California, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EXPENDITURES OF ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the administration of the War Minerals Relief Act for the year ended November 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

LEASE OF OIL AND GAS LANDS, FORT MORGAN MILITARY RESERVATION, ALA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting,

pursuant to law, a report of the cancelation of a lease issued to T. S. Stoneman for the exploitation for oil, gas, and other minerals on the lands comprising the Fort Morgan Military Reservation, Ala., which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORT ON LOANS TO INDIAN CHARTERED CORPORATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of transactions under the authorization establishing a revolving fund to make loans to Indian chartered corporations for the purpose of promoting the economic development of Indian tribes and their members, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate 15 letters from the Secretary and Acting Secretaries of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Croix and the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John at various meetings of those councils, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended April 1, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPORT OF TEXTILE FOUNDATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Textile Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the board of directors of the Foundation, with a statement of receipts and disbursements, for the year ended December 31, 1935, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing officers and administrative offices of the Government delinquent in rendering or transmitting their accounts to the proper offices in Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and whether the delinquency was waived, together with a list of officers who, upon final settlement of their accounts, were found to be indebted to the Government and had failed to pay the same into the Treasury of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT ON COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission on the cotton textile industry, including thread, cordage, and twine, during the

last half of 1935, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS ON WOOLEN AND WORSTED TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and a letter from the Acting Chairman of the Commission, transmitting reports on the woolen and worsted textile industry, which, with the accompanying reports, were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

INVESTIGATION OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two letters from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, in further response to House Concurrent Resolution 32 (73d Cong., 2d sess.), reports of the Commission, as follows:

A report on the sale and distribution of milk and milk products, covering the operations of large dairy farmers' co-operative organizations in the New York milkshed and the operations of Nation-wide processors and distributors of milk and milk products with headquarters in New York City; and

A summary report on conditions with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and dairy products, containing the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, which, with the accompanying reports, were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AIR-MAIL CONTRACTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to section 6 of the Air Mail Act of 1934, as amended, a report relative to an examination and audit of certain air-mail contracts, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the twentieth annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS PRODUCING COMMODITIES PROTECTED BY TARIFF LAWS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 265 (74th Cong., 2d sess.), a report relating to the operations of certain large corporations, estimates of the financial benefit derived by such corporations from tariff laws, and the effect of the tariff upon prices to consumers, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

INVESTIGATIONS DISMISSED BY TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, transmitting a list of investigations under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 ordered in accordance with the provisions of certain Senate resolutions which have been dismissed by the Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate three letters from the Chairman and the Secretary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports covering its operations for the first, second, and third quarters, respectively, of 1936, and for the month of November 1936, which, with the accompanying reports, were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1935,

which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of that Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

INVESTIGATION OF VALUES OF PROPERTIES AT MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority submitting, pursuant to law, a preliminary report of an investigation as to the present value of Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and the steam plants at nitrate plant no. 1 and nitrate plant no. 2, for the purpose of ascertaining the allocations that should be charged to flood control, navigation, fertilizer, national defense, and the development of power, and requesting an extension of time in which to complete its report, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, together with additional activities to December 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JUDGMENTS OF COURT OF CLAIMS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 5, 1936, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Administrator of the Resettlement Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of that Administration, covering the period from May 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS UNDER SUITS IN ADMIRALTY ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of claims arbitrated or settled by agreement from October 16, 1935, to October 15, 1936, under the Suits in Admiralty Act, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first report of the Commission covering its activities from October 26, 1936, to December 31, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the Board

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, together with a list of officers and employees and their salaries and duties, and the decisions of the Board rendered during the fiscal year, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official operations of government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HEALING ARTS PRACTICE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the Commission on Licensure, Healing Arts Practice Act, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official proceedings of the Commission for the year ended December 31, 1935, with other information relating to the regulation and operation of public utilities in the District coming under the jurisdiction of the Commission, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the company for the year ended December 31, 1936, the results of the operations for December only being estimated, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHIVIST

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate eight letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers in the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Export-Import Bank of Washington which have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. GIBSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for the year ended October 31, 1936, except as otherwise noted, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

FINAL VALUATION OF CERTAIN RAILROAD PROPERTIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, final valuations of the properties of the Pullman Co., Piedmont & Northern Railway Co., and Hoboken Manufacturers Railroad Co. et al., which, with

the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Public Printer, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the Authority, covering operations from August 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, including the report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the National Munitions Control Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second report of the Administration, covering the period December 22, 1935, to December 15, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the board of directors of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the institute for the year ended October 31, 1936, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the introduction of bills and joint resolutions be now in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GUFFEY:

A bill (S. 1) to regulate interstate commerce in bituminous coal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

A bill (S. 2) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by aircraft in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. VANDENBERG (for himself and Mr. COPELAND):
A bill (S. 3) to regulate commerce in firearms; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GLASS:

A bill (S. 4) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the original Norfolk, Va., land grant and the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city of Norfolk, Va., as a borough; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHEPPARD (for Mr. COPELAND):

A bill (S. 5) to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and false advertisement of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics in interstate, foreign, and other commerce subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purposes of safeguarding the public health, preventing deceit upon the purchasing public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LUNDEEN:

A bill (S. 6) to provide for the establishment of a Nationwide system of social insurance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DUFFY:

A bill (S. 7) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright", approved March 4, 1909, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. GLASS:

A bill (S. 8) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Henry H. Sibley, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

A bill (S. 9) to prohibit employers from influencing the vote of their employees in national elections; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. O'MAHOONEY:

A bill (S. 10) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prescribing the conditions under which corporations may engage or may be formed to engage in such commerce, to provide for and define additional powers and duties of the Federal Trade Commission, to assist the several States in improving labor conditions and enlarging purchasing power for goods sold in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A bill (S. 11) to amend section 20 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, approved September 7, 1916, as amended; and

A bill (S. 12) relating to the filing of claims for compensation under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, approved September 7, 1916; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 13) to prevent the pollution of the navigable waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 14) to provide for the construction of 10 vessels for the Coast Guard designed for ice-breaking and assistance work; and

A bill (S. 15) to amend section 13 of the act of March 3, 1899, relating to the deposit of refuse in the navigable waters of the United States, and section 3 of the Oil Pollution Act, 1924; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 16) making income from United States securities subject to the income-tax laws of the United States; and

A bill (S. 17) to permit the importation of goods made by indentured labor only to the extent necessary to supply American demands which cannot be met by American production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 18) to establish a National Safety Standards Commission, to reduce the danger of accidents at highway grade crossings and drawbridges, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 19) to amend section 26 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, relating to the installation, inspection,

maintenance, and repair of devices for promoting the safety of railroad operation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 20) for the relief of George S. Geer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 21) to relinquish all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 22) to amend the World War Adjusted Compensation Act;

A bill (S. 23) to reestablish the longevity pay of warrant officers;

A bill (S. 24) to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 25) to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus provide for the national defense, and promote peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWELLENBACH:

A bill (S. 26) to divest goods, wares, merchandise, products, and commodities of their interstate character in certain cases; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 27) for the relief of Fred P. Halbert; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 28) to provide for taking a national unemployment census; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

A bill (S. 29) to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to install, inspect, test, repair, and maintain block signal systems, interlocking highway grade-crossing protective devices, automatic train stop, train control, cab signal devices, and other appliances, methods, and systems intended to promote the safety of railroad operation; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS:

A bill (S. 30) for the incorporation of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 31) granting a pension to Harry A. Croft; and

A bill (S. 32) granting a pension to George F. Krapp; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 33) for the relief of D. E. Sweinhart;

A bill (S. 34) for the relief of R. H. Keene;

A bill (S. 35) for the relief of Augusta Burkett, widow of Alexander Burkett; and

A bill (S. 36) to reimburse officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army and their families and dependents, or their legal representatives, for losses sustained as a result of the hurricane which occurred in Texas on August 16, 17, and 18, 1915; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 37) for the relief of Lindsley M. Brown; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 38) for the relief of Llewellyn B. Griffith;

A bill (S. 39) to correct the military records of DeRosey C. Cabell, Thomas McF. Cockrill, James N. Caperton, Junius H. Houghton, Otto F. Lang, Paul B. Parker, James DeB. Walbach, and Victor W. B. Wales;

A bill (S. 40) for the relief of Mahlon G. Frost;

A bill (S. 41) to correct the military record of Ray McDonald;

A bill (S. 42) for the relief of Luther Morgan;

A bill (S. 43) authorizing the President to order Harry B. Berry before a retiring board for a hearing of his case and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his separation;

A bill (S. 44) for the relief of Edward N. Jerry;

A bill (S. 45) for the relief of Luther L. Cable; and

A bill (S. 46) for the relief of Ernest S. Frazier; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

A bill (S. 47) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws; and

A bill (S. 48) to authorize an appropriation for investigations under the Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 49) to extend the classified civil service to post-masterships of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. BULKLEY:

A bill (S. 50) granting an annuity to Samuel R. Stone; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 51) for the relief of the Fred G. Clark Co.;

A bill (S. 52) for the relief of Exum M. Haas; and

A bill (S. 53) for the relief of the Perkins-Campbell Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 54) for the relief of James Foy; and

A bill (S. 55) for the relief of Junius A. Bandy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 56) for the relief of William Frank Lipps;

A bill (S. 57) extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act to Walter Conner; and

A bill (S. 58) for the relief of Franz J. Feinler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 59) to establish the Bureau of Veterans' Affairs in the Department of the Treasury with the Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs at the head thereof, to abolish the Veterans' Administration and transfer its functions to such Bureau, to adjust and equalize pensions of veterans and widows and dependents of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McADOO:

A bill (S. 60) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Santa Maria River with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCGILL:

A bill (S. 61) for the relief of F. M. Loeffler; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 62) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Atchison, Kans.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 63) for the relief of Elmer Murl Burnett; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 64) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Jarvis;

A bill (S. 65) granting a pension to Bertram B. Brown;

A bill (S. 66) granting a pension to Matthew Kimball; and

A bill (S. 67) granting a pension to Arminda Bauman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

A bill (S. 68) authorizing the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians to sue in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 69) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce", approved February 4, 1887, as amended and supplemented by limiting freight or other trains to 70 cars; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 70) for postal employees' longevity; and

A bill (S. 71) to provide grades of hourly pay for substitute postal employees; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. DUFFY:

A bill (S. 72) for the relief of the estate of O. K. Himley;

A bill (S. 73) for the relief of Mary Hobart; and

A bill (S. 74) for the relief of Melba Kuehl; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 75) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at Manitowoc, Wis.;

A bill (S. 76) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the shores of Lake Kinnabago, in Wisconsin;

A bill (S. 77) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at Marinette, Wis.; and

A bill (S. 78) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at Green Bay, Wis.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 79) for the relief of Joseph W. Bollenbeck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 80) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Rock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE:

A bill (S. 81) to provide retirement annuities for certain former employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Co. on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 82) for the relief of F. A. Rumery & Sons, of Portland, Maine; and

A bill (S. 83) for the relief of J. A. Greenleaf & Sons Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 84) to provide for the issuance of a license to practice the healing art in the District of Columbia to Dr. Ralph Charles Stuart; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 85) granting pensions to male nurses who served under contract between April 21, 1898, and February 2, 1901;

A bill (S. 86) granting a pension to Mary Jane Blackman;

A bill (S. 87) granting a pension to Essie M. Cotton;

A bill (S. 88) granting a pension to John Dudley;

A bill (S. 89) granting a pension to Mary A. Hayes; and

A bill (S. 90) granting a pension to John H. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 91) to authorize the transfer of the Green Lake Fish Cultural Station in Hancock County, Maine, as an addition to the Acadia National Park; and

A bill (S. 92) to provide for the creation of the St. Croix Island National Monument located near the mouth of the St. Croix River in the State of Maine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 93) to liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system through the use of the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Reserve Banking System; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 94) to liquidate and refinance existing mortgages on homes in cities and towns at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Reserve Banking System; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 95) referring the claims of the Turtle Mountain Band or Bands of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota to the Court of Claims for finding of fact and recommendations to the Congress; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 96) for the relief of Joe Basque;

A bill (S. 97) for the relief of Eliza Boykin;

A bill (S. 98) for the relief of G. A. Broadus; and

A bill (S. 99) for the relief of Alney E. Robinson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A bill (S. 100) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved July 2, 1890; and

A bill (S. 101) to amend the White Slave Traffic Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 102) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Antietam; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

A bill (S. 103) to create the Farm Tenant Home Purchase Corporation, to promote the purchase of farms and farm homes by farm tenants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CLARK:

A bill (S. 104) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a procedure for cost accounting and cost reporting for Federal agencies; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

A bill (S. 105) to encourage uniformity of highway traffic regulation and the promotion of safety on public highways, and to aid in the establishment and maintenance of State highway patrols; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 106) to establish the Farmers' Home Corporation, to encourage and promote the ownership of farm homes and to make the possession of such homes more secure, to provide for the general welfare of the United States, to provide additional credit facilities for agricultural development, to create a fiscal agent for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

A bill (S. 107) for the relief of Marie Caldwell; and

A bill (S. 108) for the relief of Marion Shober Phillips; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 109) to provide for the designing, making, preparing, construction, erection, placing, and maintaining of additions to and upon the Boulder Dam, on the Colorado River, between the States of Arizona and Nevada, for the architectural beautification of said dam and for memorial purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 110) for the relief of Fred M. Munn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 111) granting a pension to Earnest G. Harvey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 112) for the relief of O. W. Waddle; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 113) for the relief of Daniel Yates; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS:

A bill (S. 114) for the relief of Mildred Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 115) to amend the act entitled "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever", approved February 28, 1929, by including therein the name of Gustaf E. Lambert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 116) granting a pension to Susan Brennan; and

A bill (S. 117) granting a pension to William J. Chepan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A bill (S. 118) for the relief of Harry D. McIntosh (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 119) to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Michigan, at or near Menominee, Mich.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 120) for the relief of Maurice Clifford; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 121) placing the position of postmaster in first-, second-, and third-class offices in the competitive classified service, and for other purposes essential to the establishment of the Post Office Department on a nonpolitical career basis; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 122) to extend the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission to include that stretch of the Arkansas River between its confluence with the Mississippi River and the city of Little Rock, Ark.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 123) to provide for tuberculosis hospitals and for their operation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 124) to restore the right to compensation to Roberta K. Dillon; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 125) for the relief of Herbert Alexander Heagney;

A bill (S. 126) authorizing the President to present in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to Harold R. Wood;

A bill (S. 127) for the relief of James E. Dodson; and

A bill (S. 128) to provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Helena, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 129) for the relief of Harry Roland Burgess; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 130) to provide for the sale of postal-savings stamps and certificates to children in school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 131) to establish the Arkansas Mounds National Monument of America in Lonoke County, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 132) for the relief of Andrew Smith;

A bill (S. 133) for the relief of Clyde P. Bogan;

A bill (S. 134) for the relief of Col. Richard M. Cutts, United States Marine Corps;

A bill (S. 135) to authorize the payment of \$2,388.61 that was due the Central Railway Co. of Arkansas under section 602 (a) of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933;

A bill (S. 136) for the relief of Alpha Vint;

A bill (S. 137) for the relief of Emma Fein;

A bill (S. 138) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, against the United States;

A bill (S. 139) for the relief of James W. Green, Jr.; and

A bill (S. 140) for the relief of C. A. Blackburn; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 141) granting a pension to Mary E. Laycock;

A bill (S. 142) granting an increase of pension to Laura I. Robinson;

A bill (S. 143) granting a pension to Lizzie Knight;

A bill (S. 144) granting an increase of pension to Roy E. George;

A bill (S. 145) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dunn;

A bill (S. 146) granting a pension to Roland Burkhart;

A bill (S. 147) granting a pension to Hosea M. Jones; and

A bill (S. 148) granting a pension to Eleanor Emma Bliss; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A bill (S. 149) to refer the claims of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians to the Court of Claims with the absolute right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and

A bill (S. 150) repealing section 2 of Public, No. 716 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, being an act entitled "An act to relieve restricted Indians whose lands have been taxed or have been lost by failure to pay taxes, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 151) granting a pension to Wilber T. Lardie; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 152) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate and foreign commerce to man locomotives, trains, and other self-propelled engines or machines with competent employees; to provide the least number of men that may be employed on locomotives, trains, and other self-propelled engines or machines; to provide qualifications for certain employees; and providing a penalty for the violation thereof; and

A bill (S. 153) to prohibit and to prevent the trade practices known as compulsory block booking and blind selling in the leasing of motion-picture films in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 154) to extend certain benefits to Robert Smith Watson and William La Velle Watson; and

A bill (S. 155) for the relief of George L. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 156) to correct the military record of Nathaniel W. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 157) granting a pension to Jennie Jackson Tewksbury;

A bill (S. 158) granting a pension to James C. Neff;

A bill (S. 159) granting a pension to George W. Criss;

A bill (S. 160) granting a pension to Sarah A. Martin;

A bill (S. 161) granting a pension to Clara L. Dolman;

A bill (S. 162) granting a pension to Joseph J. McNeal;

A bill (S. 163) granting a pension to Ida B. Cutright;

A bill (S. 164) granting an increase of pension to Susan Powell;

A bill (S. 165) granting a pension to Anna Marie Flautt; and

A bill (S. 166) granting a pension to Bertha Alice Snider; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 167) for the relief of Frank Cain; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 168) to amend certain laws relating to employees of the Lighthouse Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 169) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the completion of Bonneville Dam; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 170) granting a pension to Josephine Boyd (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 171) for the relief of George E. Shockley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 172) granting a pension to Keturah Jane Pool Long;

A bill (S. 173) granting a pension to Nettie LaTour Welcome; and

A bill (S. 174) granting a pension to Augusta S. Skelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACK:

A bill (S. 175) to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than 5 days per week or 6 hours per day, and prescribing certain conditions with respect to purchases and loans by the United States, and to permit States to prescribe certain conditions for transactions in those States which transactions are a part of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 176) for the relief of George Smith and Ketha Smith;

A bill (S. 177) for the relief of John C. Forney;

A bill (S. 178) for the relief of the estate of J. D. Warlick;

A bill (S. 179) for the relief of J. R. Richards;

A bill (S. 180) for the relief of Lula G. Sutton and others;

A bill (S. 181) for the relief of Lowrenza D. Johnston; and

A bill (S. 182) for the relief of certain persons whose cotton was destroyed by fire at Leighton, Ala.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURRAY:

A bill (S. 183) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Little Missouri River; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 184) for the relief of Josephine M. Scott;

A bill (S. 185) for the relief of Celeste C. Anderson; and

A bill (S. 186) for the relief of Mike Chetkovich; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 187) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States;

A bill (S. 188) to authorize payment of the amounts due on delinquent homestead entries on certain Indian reservations;

A bill (S. 189) granting a leave of absence to settlers of homestead lands during the year 1937; and

A bill (S. 190) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Waterton Oil, Land & Power Co., of Butte, Mont., against the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 191) for the relief of Orson Thomas;

A bill (S. 192) for the relief of Jasper J. Hammer and Sarah A. Hammer;

A bill (S. 193) for the relief of David Thygerson; and

A bill (S. 194) to authorize the General Accounting Office to allow credit in the accounts of J. R. Lusby, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 195) to amend the Revenue Act of 1936 with respect to the surtax on undistributed profits;

A bill (S. 196) to amend section 26 (c) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1936; and

A bill (S. 197) to amend the Revenue Act of 1936 with respect to the tax on capital gains and losses; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 198) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey to determine the feasibility and cost of diverting the surplus waters of the Green River, Wyo., to the Bear River, for the purpose of irrigating the lands in the Bear River Basin; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 199) granting a pension to Susan Turner;

A bill (S. 200) granting a pension to Eliza Beagley;

A bill (S. 201) to amend the act approved March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes"; and

A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary R. Gardner; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 203) to provide for the protection of watersheds in and adjacent to national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 204) relative to the qualifications of practitioners of law in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 205) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a research and experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 206) to provide a preliminary examination and survey of the Snake River and Tributaries in the States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon with a view to control of flood waters; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 207) relative to Members of Congress acting as attorneys in matters where the United States has an interest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 208) for the relief of Charles E. La Vatta; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 209) for the relief of C. W. Pearce; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 210) for the relief of Walter M. Seesee; and

A bill (S. 211) for the relief of James J. Jordan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 212) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Daniel Butland, brother of Francis Butland, deceased; and

A bill (S. 213) for the relief of Ida A. Gunderson and her three minor daughters; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 214) granting a pension to Effie M. Guynon;

A bill (S. 215) granting an increase of pension to Truman H. Wilkinson;

A bill (S. 216) granting a pension to Genoa Stewart;

A bill (S. 217) granting a pension to Thomas B. Hall;

A bill (S. 218) granting a pension to James N. Davis;

A bill (S. 219) granting a pension to Wilbern Alonzo Hussey;

A bill (S. 220) granting a pension to Narcissa Hussey; and

A bill (S. 221) granting a pension to Taylor C. Lyon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 222) for the relief of Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 223) for the relief of Benjamin H. Southern;

A bill (S. 224) for the relief of Henry Brown; and

A bill (S. 225) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army Capt. Oliver A. Barber, an officer of the United States Army during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 226) for the relief of L. L. Stokes;

A bill (S. 227) for the relief of Felix D. Houck;

A bill (S. 228) for the relief of Frank R. Garner, formerly second lieutenant, United States Army;

A bill (S. 229) for the relief of James F. Dubberly;

A bill (S. 230) for the relief of Samuel H. McAlexander;

A bill (S. 231) providing for reimbursement of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. for expenditure in revetment work on the Arkansas River during the flood of 1927;

A bill (S. 232) for the relief of Jack Chestnutt;

A bill (S. 233) for the relief of Abner E. McGuire; and

A bill (S. 234) for the relief of C. F. Cooley, administrator of the estate of Charles F. Cooley, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 235) granting a pension to Lillie R. Willmore;

A bill (S. 236) granting a pension to Charlie A. Stacks;

A bill (S. 237) granting a pension to Theta B. Spring;

A bill (S. 238) granting a pension to Anna J. Darby;

A bill (S. 239) granting a pension to Edward H. Wolff;

A bill (S. 240) granting a pension to Roy A. Ault;

A bill (S. 241) granting a pension to Robert Johnson;

A bill (S. 242) granting a pension to Ernest J. Hollis;

A bill (S. 243) granting a pension to E. Corinne Miller;

A bill (S. 244) granting a pension to Jennie Railey;

A bill (S. 245) granting a pension to Edie A. Kimberly;

A bill (S. 246) granting a pension to Jessie B. Auer;

A bill (S. 247) granting a pension to Norfleet Hughes; and

A bill (S. 248) granting a pension to Ernest McCord; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOGAN:

A bill (S. 249) to extend the civil-service laws to certain special-delivery messengers; and

A bill (S. 250) extending the classified executive civil service of the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 251) to provide public educational facilities for certain children where adequate educational facilities are lacking; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 252) to exempt publicly owned interstate highway bridges from local taxation; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 253) to permit certain special-delivery messengers to acquire a classified status through noncompetitive examination; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 254) authorizing national banks to establish branch banks and to secure deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 255) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 by including the Cumberland River and its basin within the provisions of the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 256) for the relief of James Earl Johnston;

A bill (S. 257) for the relief of DeForest Loys Trautman, Lieutenant, United States Navy; and

A bill (S. 258) for the relief of Luther Foster; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 259) granting a pension to William Russell;

A bill (S. 260) granting a pension to Roscoe Johnson;

A bill (S. 261) granting a pension to Squire O. Baker;

A bill (S. 262) granting a pension to John S. Marcum;

A bill (S. 263) granting a pension to Green Isaacs;

A bill (S. 264) granting an increase of pension to Charles Steffey;

A bill (S. 265) granting an increase of pension to William M. Davis;

A bill (S. 266) granting a pension to Winnie Hood;

A bill (S. 267) granting an increase of pension to William G. Patton;

A bill (S. 268) granting a pension to Mary Burton;

A bill (S. 269) granting a pension to John M. Roundtree; and

A bill (S. 270) granting a pension to Mrs. Bertha Cox (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 271) to amend section 113 of the Criminal Code of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1109; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 203), and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 272) to establish uniform requirements affecting Government contracts, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 273) to establish a United States administrative court, define its jurisdiction, powers, and duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 274) for the relief of Joseph N. Wenger, lieutenant, United States Navy, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 275) for the relief of Mrs. Ollie C. Emery;

A bill (S. 276) for the relief of Winifred E. Hester;

A bill (S. 277) for the relief of the Louisville Varnish Co.;

A bill (S. 278) for the relief of Polin A. McIntire;

A bill (S. 279) for the relief of Col. J. P. Barney;

A bill (S. 280) for the relief of John H. Blackburn;

A bill (S. 281) for the relief of Amelia K. Abel, administratrix of the estate of Louis Abel;

A bill (S. 282) for the relief of Wavy Duvall, father of Mary Cathline Duvall, deceased;

A bill (S. 283) for the relief of Mrs. J. H. McClary;

A bill (S. 284) for the relief of Clear Creek Mountain Springs, Inc.;

A bill (S. 285) for the relief of J. U. Schickli & Bros.;

A bill (S. 286) for the relief of Robert Rodes;

A bill (S. 287) for the relief of B. H. Hall;

A bill (S. 288) for the relief of the heirs of Burton Stearns Adams, deceased;

A bill (S. 289) for the relief of the heirs of G. W. Roberts; and

A bill (S. 290) for the relief of James E. King; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 291) for the relief of the heirs of T. J. Kinser;

A bill (S. 292) for the relief of Thomas Salleng;

A bill (S. 293) for the relief of Charles Wilson;

A bill (S. 294) for the relief of Elmer Blair;

A bill (S. 295) to authorize the award of a decoration for distinguished service to John C. Reynolds;

A bill (S. 296) to authorize the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service to Pleas Sanders;

A bill (S. 297) for the relief of Curtis Jett;

A bill (S. 298) for the relief of certain members of local or district boards of legal advisory boards and of medical advisory boards appointed under the provisions of the selective-service law of May 18, 1917;

A bill (S. 299) authorizing the Veterans' Administration of the United States to accept 500 acres of land in Campbell County, Ky., for the purpose of establishing a home for dependent widows and orphans of World War veterans;

A bill (S. 300) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Sgt. Samuel Woodfill a captain in the United States Army and then place him on the retired list;

A bill (S. 301) to promote the efficiency of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army;

A bill (S. 302) for the relief of Fred Barnett;

A bill (S. 303) to recognize civilian service during period of construction of the Panama Canal in determining rights of officers of the Regular Army;

A bill (S. 304) for the relief of Homer H. Keffer; and

A bill (S. 305) for the relief of Charles B. Arrington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HATCH:

A bill (S. 306) granting compensation to Reuben R. Hunter;

A bill (S. 307) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Emma Gomez and the estate of Teresita S. Otero;

A bill (S. 308) for the relief of the estate of Alice W. Miller, deceased;

A bill (S. 309) to provide compensation for enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps suffering disability or death resulting from injury while in the performance of duty;

A bill (S. 310) for the relief of Karl R. Warrick;

A bill (S. 311) for the relief of the estate of Juan Martinez y Sanchez;

A bill (S. 312) for the relief of John E. Joy, Walter Beale, Lilly Ross, Lee C. Yokum, and Verna E. Yokum;

A bill (S. 313) for the relief of Viola DeLancey;

A bill (S. 314) for the relief of Amalia G. Lujan;

A bill (S. 315) for the relief of George W. Hanna and Bertha M. Hanna;

A bill (S. 316) for the relief of Edward Y. Garcia and Aurelia Garcia;

A bill (S. 317) for the relief of Rhuea Pearce;

A bill (S. 318) for the relief of John J. Doyle; and

A bill (S. 319) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 320) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HATCH and Mr. CHAVEZ:

A bill (S. 321) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the journey and explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HATCH:

A bill (S. 322) to amend section 3 of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 323) to extend the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, and California", approved March 4, 1913, as extended by the acts of April 11, 1916, June 30, 1919, and March 10, 1928; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 324) providing payment to employees, Bureau of Reclamation, for mileage traveled in privately owned automobiles; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 325) to prohibit the shipment and transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of cannabis and its derivatives and compounds; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 326) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of New Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 327) for the relief of Felix Griego; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 328) to correct the naval record of Leonard Phillip Frank; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 329) to further extend the period of time during which final proof may be offered by homestead and desert-land entrymen;

A bill (S. 330) to provide for the conveyance to entrymen under the land laws of the United States of the rights to the gas, oil, and oil shale in the lands patented to them; and

A bill (S. 331) to prohibit the acquisition by the United States of any land located in any State without the consent of such State; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence J. Waterhouse;

A bill (S. 333) granting a pension to Joseph F. Haynes;

A bill (S. 334) granting a pension to Lullie Fornoff; and

A bill (S. 335) granting a pension to Mrs. A. O. Carson and Charles S. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 336) granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Branch;

A bill (S. 337) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Craig;

A bill (S. 338) granting a pension to James W. Dobbins;

A bill (S. 339) granting a pension to Hulda Dodds;

A bill (S. 340) granting a pension to Eliza Ellis;

A bill (S. 341) granting a pension to Lucy W. Farwell;

A bill (S. 342) granting a pension to William Edward Fugatt;

A bill (S. 343) granting a pension to Roy Joyce;

A bill (S. 344) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Mahler;

A bill (S. 345) granting a pension to Belle McGary;

A bill (S. 346) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. McNelly;

A bill (S. 347) granting a pension to Addie M. Mandeville;

A bill (S. 348) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. O'Brien;

A bill (S. 349) granting an increase of pension to Anna Perkins;

A bill (S. 350) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Phillippi;

A bill (S. 351) granting a pension to Lucy A. Rose;

A bill (S. 352) granting a pension to Nancy Jane Ruffin;

A bill (S. 353) granting a pension to Alma Blanche Shipman;

A bill (S. 354) granting a pension to Clarence Edward Shipman;

A bill (S. 355) granting a pension to Carrie Taylor Shockley;

A bill (S. 356) granting a pension to Hannah A. Smith;

A bill (S. 357) granting a pension to Lydia C. Wark;

A bill (S. 358) granting an increase of pension to Terressa Willoughby;

A bill (S. 359) granting a pension to Emma Williams; and

A bill (S. 360) granting an increase of pension to Drusilla Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 361) to further extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 362) for the relief of Erick Keck; and

A bill (S. 363) relative to the reasonable regulation of competition; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 364) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of North Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 365) for the relief of Capt. James W. Darr; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 366) to regulate election expenditures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 367) amending the act of June 4, 1920, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes', approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice", to limit its application in the case of civil educational institutions to those offering elective courses in military training; and

A bill (S. 368) to amend the act of May 25, 1933 (48 Stat. 73); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 369) to allow credit to homestead settlers and entrymen for certain military service; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 370) for the relief of Charles Augustus Lathrop;

A bill (S. 371) for the relief of William R. Kellogg;

A bill (S. 372) for the relief of Edla H. Fyten;

A bill (S. 373) for the relief of Burt E. Stewart;

A bill (S. 374) for the relief of the Morgan Decorating Co.; and

A bill (S. 375) for the relief of Mrs. John Olson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A bill (S. 376) making unclaimed deposits in national banks subject to the escheat laws of the States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 377) to amend section 401 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, and certain other acts relating to game and other wildlife, administered by the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes", approved June 15, 1935; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 378) relating to the exportation of certain commodities in vessels of the United States; and

A bill (S. 379) authorizing the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Oregon, at or near Taft, Oreg.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 380) to amend section 6 of title I of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 381) for the relief of Andrew J. McCallen;

A bill (S. 382) authorizing officers and employees of the Government to attend rifle meets at Camp Perry;

A bill (S. 383) to provide for physical examinations of certain veterans, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 384) conferring a military status upon certain civilian employees of the Engineer Department, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 385) for the relief of W. C. Milligan; and

A bill (S. 386) to correct the naval record of John B. Dolan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 387) to authorize the acquisition of a certain building, furniture, and equipment in the Crater Lake National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 388) granting a pension to Elizabeth Fahrenwald;

A bill (S. 389) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ballard;

A bill (S. 390) granting a pension to George W. Newman;

A bill (S. 391) granting a pension to Robert A. Master-son;

A bill (S. 392) granting a pension to Daniel Kinney;

A bill (S. 393) granting a pension to Susan F. Cates;

A bill (S. 394) granting a pension to Mary E. Allen;

A bill (S. 395) granting a pension to Lillian S. Blackwell;

A bill (S. 396) granting pensions to certain persons who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898;

A bill (S. 397) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1927;

A bill (S. 398) granting a pension to Christiana L. Todd;

A bill (S. 399) granting a pension to O. Scott Clark;

A bill (S. 400) granting a pension to Emma V. Crawford;

A bill (S. 401) granting a pension to Viva W. Emerson;

A bill (S. 402) granting a pension to Emmy C. I. Clevenger;

A bill (S. 403) granting a pension to Mary Nightingale; and

A bill (S. 404) granting a pension to Nellie M. Redington; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 405) for the relief of the Coast Fir & Cedar Products Co., Inc.;

A bill (S. 406) for the relief of the estates of Nicholas Ownby and Jesse Ownby; and

A bill (S. 407) for the relief of Walter S. Chiene and Annie H. Chiene (widow, guardian of minors, and administratrix of estate of Lyon Playfair Chiene); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 408) to amend section 3 of the act of July 13, 1926 (44 Stat. 915), entitled "An act for the relief of certain counties in the States of Oregon and Washington, within whose boundaries the reconstituted Oregon & California Railroad Co. grant lands are located"; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 409) authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to credit certain sums of money to the account of Henry McReynolds;

A bill (S. 410) for the relief of the legal guardian of Roy D. Cook, a minor; and

A bill (S. 411) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Corbin Edgell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 412) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear the claim of the Canal Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BORAH and Mr. HATCH:

A bill (S. 413) to extend the time for the completion of the investigation of reclamation projects authorized by the act of April 14, 1936; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. NYE and Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 414) to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the term of office and election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. PITTMAN introduced Senate Joint Resolution 3, which was passed, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARRAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to amend section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONERGAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to enable the United States to lay and collect taxes on income derived from securities issued by any State, and to enable each State to lay and collect taxes on income derived by residents from securities issued under authority of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 6) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to popular nominations of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOGAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize Congress to legislate concerning the general welfare of the United States and vesting the Congress of the United States with the power to determine what legislation may be for the general welfare; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NYE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the power of the Congress to declare war; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 11) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the sale and marketing of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BORAH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) to permit a compact or agreement between the States of Idaho and Wyoming respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

(Mr. CAPPER introduced Senate Joint Resolution 13, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 14) defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims under the act approved April 25, 1932 (47 Stat. L. 137), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. RADCLIFFE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) authorizing the restoration and preservation of the frigate *Constellation*, and making Baltimore, Md., her home port; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) to provide for the investigation of losses suffered by certain persons as a result of the taking of lands for military purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) to provide for quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) to exempt from the tax on admissions amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1937; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) providing for a study of reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

DEBATE ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS—AMENDMENT TO RULES

Mr. GLASS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 8), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That paragraph no. 1 of rule XIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to debate) be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after the word "debate", at the end of said paragraph, the following:

"*Provided*, That during the consideration of any general appropriation bill, no debate, except by unanimous consent, shall be in order that is not germane or relevant to the pending bill. All questions of germaneness, relevancy, or points of order raised under this proviso, including appeals from the decision of the Chair thereon, shall be decided without debate."

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. GLASS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 9), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-fifth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

RIVERS AND HARBORS—AMENDMENT TO THE RULES

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 10), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the standing rules of the Senate be, and they are hereby, amended by adding after rule XX a new rule, relating to river and harbor projects, as follows:

"Rule XXI. When a river and harbor authorization bill is pending a point of order may be made against the authorization of any project in any form not formally recommended to the Congress in an official report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors."

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR COUZENS

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 11), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent expenses of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. James Couzens, late a Senator from the State of Michigan, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 12), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-fifth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

AVIATION COMMITTEE—AMENDMENT TO RULES

Mr. McADOO submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 13), which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting, on page 30, after the third line of paragraph 1, the following:

"Committee on Air Commerce and Civil Aviation, to consist of 12 Senators."

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. McADOO submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 14), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Patents is hereby authorized to employ for the duration of the Seventy-fifth Congress an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum.

INVESTIGATION OF RECEIVERSHIP AND BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

Mr. McADOO submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 15), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 78, agreed to June 13, 1933, authorizing an investigation of the administration of receivership and bankruptcy proceedings in the courts of the United States, and other matters pertaining thereto, and supplemented by Senate Resolution 72, agreed to February 15, 1935; Senate Resolution 170, agreed to July 25, 1935; Senate Resolution 282, agreed to June 6, 1936; and Senate Resolution 308, agreed to June 5, 1936, is hereby continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-fifth Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the special committee created under Senate Resolution 78, agreed to June 13, 1933, shall hereafter consist of not more than five members, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and that such special committee is authorized to expend, from the contingent fund of the Senate, the sum of \$20,000 in addition to the amount heretofore authorized for said purpose.

AVIATION COMMITTEE—AMENDMENT TO RULES

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting on page 30, after the third line of paragraph 1, the following:

"Committee on Civil Aviation and Aeronautics, to consist of 12 Senators."

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HARRISON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 17), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Seventy-fifth Congress at such times and places as they may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventy-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Mr. BULKLEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution No. 114, Seventy-fourth Congress, agreed to August 24, 1935, authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to investigate the desirability of establishing a national economic council, and for other purposes, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-fifth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. BLACK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20) which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution No. 46, Seventy-fourth Congress, agreed to June 7, 1935, authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-fifth Congress.

EXPENSES OF FORMER SENATOR BENSON, OF MINNESOTA

Mr. SCHWELLENBACH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 21), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Whereas the present Governor of Minnesota, Elmer A. Benson, served during the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress as a Member of this body; and

Whereas the junior Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Benson, was appointed by the late Gov. Floyd B. Olson on December 27, 1935, to succeed the late Senator Thomas D. Schall; and

Whereas the then Senator from Minnesota, Elmer A. Benson, and his entire staff continued in true public faith, but at their own expense, without any compensation whatsoever, to maintain offices in both Washington and Minnesota and to perform the full service and functions of the office and duties of United States Senator from November 4, 1936, until January 4, 1937: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the disbursing officer of the Senate be authorized and instructed to disburse to Elmer A. Benson and to each of his office staff listed on his records as of November 3 the full amount of salary and compensation each would have received had Senator Benson continued to serve under the law as well as in fact as a Member of this body; and be it further

Resolved, That such funds be, and hereby are, set aside from funds of the United States Senate.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. CONNALLY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 22), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 111, Seventy-third Congress, agreed to January 19, 1934, and continued by subsequent resolutions, authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-fifth Congress.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Mrs. CARAWAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 23), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills is hereby authorized to employ until the end of the present session an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. LOGAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 24), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-fifth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. WAGNER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 25), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution No. 102, Seventy-fourth Congress, agreed to July 30, 1935, authorizing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to investigate the advisability of establishing certain additional national parks, and for other purposes, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-fifth Congress.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR NORBECK

Mr. BULOW submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 26), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Peter Norbeck, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR MURPHY

Mr. GILLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 27), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Louis Murphy, late a Senator from the State of Iowa, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. PITTMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. BLACK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 29), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized during the Seventy-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

Mr. HATCH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Resolved, That a special committee consisting of five Senators, to be appointed by the Vice President, is hereby authorized and directed to study, survey, and investigate the problems of unemployment and relief, including an estimate of the number of persons now unemployed by reason of the use of labor-saving devices, mechanical and otherwise, in operation in the United States, obtaining all facts possible in relation thereto which would not only be of public interest but which would aid the Congress in enacting remedial legislation. The committee shall begin its study, survey, and investigation as soon as practicable and shall continue such study, survey, and investigation expeditiously and with all possible dispatch and shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable with recommendations for legislation.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, during the Seventy-fifth and succeeding Congresses, to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expense of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—ADDRESS BY JOHN L. LEWIS

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of Industrial Democracy, delivered by John L. Lewis on Dec. 31, 1936, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXPORTATION OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO SPAIN

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I am about to do something that is unusual, but that has heretofore been done. I present a joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration without reference to a committee, and that it may be passed and signed without delay notwithstanding the rules. If the Senate will permit me, I shall make a brief statement of the nature of the joint resolution and then have it read.

The joint resolution simply makes it unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States or any of its possessions, or to export to a foreign country for transshipment, to Spain, or for the use of either of the opposing parties in Spain during the present internal strife in that country.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the joint resolution mention Spain, or just describe a condition that fits the situation in Spain?

Mr. PITTMAN. It mentions Spain alone, and the reason for that determination, after consultation, to mention Spain alone was that we know exactly the conditions existing in Spain, and that such conditions of internal warfare necessitate an embargo on the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

The question as to whether the term "civil war" applies or does not apply need not be determined. It would possibly be far more difficult to describe conditions generally that might arise in the future in a foreign country that would justify a similar embargo, and therefore we hesitated to make the resolution general. When I say "we", I refer to the President of the United States, to Representative McREYNOLDS, to R. Walton Moore, Assistant and Acting Secretary of State, and to the legal branch of the Department of State.

As the Senator from Texas well understands, the Members of Congress have just arrived in Washington, and it has been impossible to get the committees together. It may be difficult to do so now.

I wish to have it distinctly understood, of course, that the joint resolution is mandatory; it is not a delegation of discretion or authority. It merely declares a certain thing to be unlawful so long as the strife referred to exists.

It goes further than that, however. The joint resolution makes it unlawful to export to any place for the use of either of the opposing forces in Spain any arms, ammunition, or implements of war produced in the United States. It so provides.

I readily understand, Mr. President, that there may be sympathy among our own citizens for one side or the other in the contest in Spain, just as there is sympathy among some of the great governments and their nationals throughout the world for one side or the other in that great contest. I hope and believe that, so far as we are concerned, we are not, either mentally or physically or commercially, actively taking either side.

Let me remind those who have telegraphed to me suggesting that we are aiding the so-called insurgent government by this act that that is not a fact. The so-called insurgent forces in Spain control a tremendous portion of that country, if not the larger portion. They control a number of the ports. They have access to imports, just the same as the Government of Spain has, and, as a matter of fact, both forces are today receiving imports from countries whose governments or nationals are in sympathy with them.

There exists in Spain the most extraordinary condition of what may be called "civil war", if I may use that term, that has occurred in history, unless there was some parallel to it during the great Civil War in this country, and there certainly was not a complete parallel, because in Spain both forces are actually receiving arms, without blockade of their ports, from various powerful countries of the world. Both forces are being augmented by the soldiers of other powerful European countries. Not only that, but there is presented a situation which did not exist in our own Civil War, and which has not existed in any civil war I know of, where a great group of nations are threatening, without declaration of a state of war, to blockade all the ports of Spain, while some powers favorable to one side or the other are threatening to blockade only the ports controlled by the forces they oppose.

The facts with regard to this particular case are too well known to require debate. It is our duty, in my opinion, not to think of either of the opposing forces in Spain but to think of our own peace and our own country.

Two forms of government are fighting in Spain in what is called a "civil war", but it is a fight of foreign theories of government, not involving democracy, in which the opposing forces are aided and sympathized with by great, powerful governments who espouse one cause or the other.

Nothing would be gained by referring the joint resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Our committee

knows the facts with regard to the Spanish situation. Indeed, every Senator here knows the facts with regard to it.

The reason for presenting this matter as one of emergency is that our neutrality law has been held to apply only to a war between two foreign countries, and not to internal strife, not to a civil war. The legal branch of the State Department in honesty has so held, and two licenses have been granted to export airplanes and airplane parts to Spain. I do not know to which force they are going, nor am I aware that anyone else knows. It is known that the consignee is in Spain and he may be "John Doe." The granting of the first license was sufficiently disturbing but another application was made on yesterday, and, as a result of the defect in our law, the license had to be granted, and over \$4,000,000 worth of war materials, not alone airplanes but arms and ammunition and implements of war, have been authorized to be exported to parties in Spain. Whether those parties represent the insurgents or whether they represent the Government of Spain we cannot determine.

Mr. President, this practice should stop. There was a far less dangerous situation in 1914, which resulted in a World War into which we were dragged. An archduke was shot and killed in one of the countries of Europe. There was no great disturbance in that country and the great powers sought to arbitrate and compromise the difficulty. War broke out and swept the world and we were dragged into it, with a loss which can never be recovered. Today, say what we may, the situation is more dangerous than was the situation at that time. It is as dangerous as can be conceived. I say that it is our duty to pass this joint resolution at once, and I desire to present it at this time.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat, will he allow me to ask him a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. Let me preface my question, if I may, Mr. President, by the statement that I believe every Member of this body and every other decent, right-thinking citizen of the United States, must recognize the emergency which exists. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada whether in his opinion there would be any more difficulty, in the face of the present emergency, in passing a joint resolution amending the present law by a simple provision making the existing neutrality law apply to situations in which war exists within a nation, if the President finds such to be the fact, than to pass a joint resolution such as that the Senator now desires to have acted on?

Mr. PITTMAN. I may say to the Senator that I originally advocated what he has just suggested.

Mr. CLARK. I understand the Senator did so.

Mr. PITTMAN. I could not see why that course should not be taken. But certain information has come from various Senators, and from certain Representatives particularly, indicating that they do not desire to have the subject of the general law opened up at this time. We will take that matter up tomorrow in connection with the consideration of the general law.

Mr. CLARK. My only reason for propounding the inquiry to the Senator is that it seems to me that there would be very great advantage if the matter could be accomplished by an amendment to the general law in such a way as not to single out one particular nation where one government exists which has already been recognized by the United States, singling out one nation, rather than enacting general legislation to apply to all nations. Let me say further that, so far as I am concerned, I have no sympathy with either faction in Spain.

I am not going to object to the passage of the joint resolution, but it seems to me that we are confronted with a very unusual situation when we are asked to pass a measure of such tremendous, far-reaching importance without even developing the presence of a quorum in this body.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I desire to do what the Senator wishes to have done, but it was the thought by those considering this draft that there were some Senators who

would rather limit the measure to one nation than have it apply to all the nations of the world, and I yielded.

I now ask that the joint resolution be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States to Spain, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas armed conflict of great magnitude is now and for several months has been carried on in the State of Spain, Continent of Europe, with all the weapons of war and of unusual brutality between the Government of Spain and a large and well-organized group of its nationals, commonly known as the insurgent forces; and

Whereas the Government of Spain and the so-called insurgent forces each having possession of and asserting the legal and political control over parts of Spain and each attempting to prevent the opposition forces and the nationals claiming allegiance thereto from importing arms, ammunition, and implements of war; and

Whereas it is publicly asserted that some governments of Europe have recognized a so-called insurgent government and some governments are permitting their nationals to lend financial, commercial, and military aid to the so-called insurgent forces, while other governments are permitting their nationals to extend financial, commercial, and military aid to the Government of Spain; and

Whereas some of the principal governments of Europe have for a long time attempted to agree upon action that would prevent the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to either of the opposing forces in Spain and have sought to isolate Spain from foreign interference or intervention; and

Whereas said internal strife presents threats of extending beyond the borders of Spain and of involving other countries; and

Whereas the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to either of the opposing forces in Spain is dangerous to the security and peace of the United States and contrary to the policy of our Government as expressed by the President of noninterference in the internal affairs of a foreign state; and

Whereas an emergency exists requiring immediate legislative action: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That during the existence of the state of civil strife now obtaining in Spain it shall, from and after the approval of this resolution, be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to Spain or to any other foreign country for transshipment to Spain or for use of either of the opposing forces in Spain. Arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the exportation of which is prohibited by this resolution, are those enumerated in the President's proclamation, no. 2163, of April 10, 1936.

Licenses heretofore issued under existing law for the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to Spain shall, as to all future exportations thereunder, ipso facto be deemed to be canceled.

Whoever in violation of any of the provisions of this resolution shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, either directly or indirectly, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

When in the judgment of the President the conditions described in this resolution have ceased to exist he shall proclaim such fact, and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the request just made by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations [Mr. PITTMAN] is an unusual one, but, of course, the existing situation is extraordinary. I have always and invariably objected to legislating in the fashion now proposed. It is my belief that the Senate rules of procedure in such case should be followed; that is, that the joint resolution be referred to the appropriate committee and thereafter considered by the Senate.

In view of the statement made by the able Senator from Nevada, and after discussion of the subject with several of my colleagues, I at this time interpose no objection, but I want it understood by the Senate that hereafter I shall not consent to the passage of proposed legislation in the manner now suggested unless the emergency is very extreme. In all fairness I think, in order to make the record complete, we should have a quorum call before passing on this important measure.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon withhold his request for a quorum call for a moment?

Mr. McNARY. I withhold the request for a moment.

Mr. ROBINSON. Under the order heretofore entered it will soon be necessary for the Senate to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives in order to arrive there before 1 o'clock. Therefore I now ask that the proceedings be suspended in order that the Senate may proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the joint session of the Senate and House, and that the Senate return to its Chamber and resume legislative session following the joint session.

It had been my intention, if the pending matter could have been disposed of at this time, to move an adjournment until Friday; but if it is not disposed of now, I think it will be necessary for the Senate to return and continue its session following the joint session.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I cannot yield my position. I must insist upon a quorum call. The Senate can, of course, return to its Chamber and continue its session after the joint session shall have been concluded.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTE AND PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas that the Senate now suspend its proceedings and, in accordance with the provisions of the concurrent resolutions heretofore adopted, proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the joint session of the two Houses, and thereafter to return to its Chamber and resume legislative business?

There being no objection (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m.), under the concurrent resolutions (S. Con. Res. 1 and S. Con. Res. 2), the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms (Chelsey W. Jurney), the Vice President, its Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey), the secretary to the majority (Leslie L. Biffle), and the secretary to the minority (Carl A. Loeffler), proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States and of receiving such communication as the President of the United States may be pleased to make to them.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The annual message of the President of the United States was this day delivered by him to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress.

[The full text of the message will be found in the proceedings of the House, p. 84.]

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The Senate, having returned to its Chamber (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.), reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Clark	King	Pope
Andrews	Connally	Lee	Radcliffe
Ashurst	Davis	Lewis	Reynolds
Austin	Dieterich	Lodge	Robinson
Bachman	Duffy	Logan	Russell
Bailey	Ellender	Loneragan	Schwartz
Bankhead	Frazier	Lundeen	Schwellenbach
Barkley	George	McAdoo	Sheppard
Black	Gerry	McCarran	Steiwer
Bone	Gibson	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Gillette	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Glass	McNary	Townsend
Brown, Mich.	Green	Maloney	Truman
Brown, N. H.	Guffey	Minton	Tydings
Bulkeley	Hale	Moore	Vandenberg
Bulow	Harrison	Murray	Van Nuys
Burke	Hatch	Neely	Wagner
Byrd	Hayden	Nye	Walsh
Byrnes	Hitchcock	O'Mahoney	White
Capper	Holt	Overton	
Caraway	Hughes	Pepper	
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Pittman	

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. DUFFY. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], due to illness in his family. I wish this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. LEWIS. I am requested by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] to say that he will be absent today, necessarily detained in Mississippi.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] and the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] are necessarily detained.

I also announce the absence of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], due to illness in his family.

Mr. BULKLEY. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. DONAHEY] is still detained at his apartment by illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

COUNT OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, on the part of the tellers appointed by the Senate in pursuance of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, to ascertain the result of the election for President and Vice President of the United States, I beg leave to report that the two Houses met in joint session this day, and thereupon the certificates of the electors of the several States and their votes for those officers were opened by the President of the Senate and delivered to the tellers, and on the certificates being examined, it appeared that the votes of the several States had been cast in accordance with the list submitted to the joint session of the two Houses.

From those certificates it appeared that the whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term of office beginning on the 20th day of January 1937 was 531, of which a majority is 266.

The state of the vote for President of the United States appeared to be:

For Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the State of New York, 523 votes.

For Alfred M. Landon, of the State of Kansas, 8 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States appeared to be:

For John N. Garner, of the State of Texas, 523 votes.

For Frank Knox, of the State of Illinois, 8 votes.

Which result, having been ascertained and counted and determined by the tellers, was delivered by them to the President of the Senate, who announced the result as stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be spread upon the Journal of the Senate.

(For tabulation of electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States, see House proceedings of this day, p. 83.)

EXPORTATION OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO SPAIN

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief observation regarding the pending request of the able Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] in respect to emergency neutrality action. Regardless of whether the initial offensive shipment out of New York into the troubled European area does or does not leave before we can reach it with corrective legislation, I think everyone will have to concede that there exists an imminent situation which requires immediate attention; and it is my entire disposition, so far as I am personally concerned, to cooperate in every possible way. I do this with less reluctance than would ordinarily attach to such summary action because the pending joint resolution is in no sense discretionary. It is mandatory.

We all want to reach the same objective, and the only problem is the method. But, Mr. President, I desire to associate myself definitely and specifically with the observations submitted by the able senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], who now occupies the chair, and who commented upon the problem confronting the Senate before the recess. I want to make it plain that from my point of view it would have been infinitely preferable and infinitely wiser and safer to have added to the existing neutrality statute the simple prohibitory language originally suggested by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] himself, which would have met a general situation with a general remedy instead of inviting specific prejudices with a joint resolution aimed at one vicissitude alone.

However, since we seem to be beyond the deliberative point where that course can be followed if we are to meet the emergency, and since the only problem is the joint resolution pending, I wish to make one suggestion in connection with it to the able chairman of the committee. I should like to eliminate the preamble, because it deals with many contentious matters that are none of our business. It seems to me that the fewer words we use the better, because the fewer we shall then have to quarrel about or explain, or perhaps some day take back. The preamble is not necessary to the authority proposed to be conferred. I suggest to the able Senator that all the "whereases" are entirely unnecessary to the body of the joint resolution or to the validity of the action which we contemplate. On the other hand, the "whereases" contain numerous statements which might prove to be equivocal and embarrassing; and I want to ask the Senator, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, if he is willing that the preamble be eliminated from the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the Senator from Michigan to suspend for just a moment while the Chair states the parliamentary situation. The Chair understands that the Senator from Michigan suggested an amendment to the joint resolution. The Chair should like to state that the Senate recessed for the purpose of attending the joint session of the Congress without the request for unanimous consent for present consideration of the joint resolution having been put.

Mr. PITTMAN. Before that question is put, if the Chair will permit me and if the Senator from Michigan will yield—

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. I wish to say, so that when the question is put there will be an understanding, that I have no objection whatever to the elimination of the "whereas" clauses. They were really placed in the joint resolution after very careful consideration—and I think they are true—for the purpose of inducement, and to show there is an emergency. There being no longer any such need, I am perfectly willing to have them stricken. I think it is better legislative practice to have the "whereas" clauses stricken from a measure before passage.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then, as I understand, Mr. President, the "whereases" are eliminated, and it is only the joint resolution which is pending, with request for consent for immediate consideration. On that basis I myself have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada for unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that there seems to be quite general and united opinion that the peace of the United States is threatened by reason of certain contracts which have been entered into calling for delivery of American supplies to Spain. I do not for one moment desire to take a different attitude upon that point. I do think that our peace is in some degree jeopardized—not so greatly as many would have us believe—but when our peace is jeopardized I think we, as Members of the Congress, should assume the right to take whatever steps are necessary, however drastic or however unfair they may seem to be at the moment.

I am not entertaining a sympathy with either side represented in the conflict which is raging in Spain at the moment. We have a policy of government respecting neutrality. Our policy of neutrality, rather hurriedly adopted during the past 2 years, has not covered the situation which has arisen in Spain, but our Government has sought cooperation on the part of Americans in a program that was intended to avoid the very embarrassment which is upon our doorstep at this time.

I think it ought to be said to the everlasting credit of those who are recognized as the leaders in the United States in the business of manufacturing and selling munitions of war that they have cooperated with the Government. I think it

fair that we should pay them a tribute at this hour in appreciation of the manner in which they have cooperated with the Government. After making inquiries concerning the policy of the Government respecting shipments of arms to Spain, the leaders in that particular business have declined to deal with Spain. It had begun to appear that even without a definite written policy governing situations of the kind we are now considering we should have avoided embarrassment except for the fact that an individual American junk dealer, making inquiry of our Government as to its policy, or knowing what the policy was, willed to ignore that policy, came and laid his fee for license upon the desk of the State Department, and demanded license to ship arms to the Spanish Government. It seems to me that that action warrants our pursuing now a course which but for such action would be altogether unfair—indeed, unreasonable.

However, in that connection I should like to point out that although our embarrassment was directly occasioned by this lone American dealer in second-hand munitions of war, the supplies with which that dealer is involved at the present moment are the cast-offs of our own American Military Establishment, sold at public auction to this type of American, who has no respect for the policy of the Government; who has said, in effect, "The policy of the Government be damned."

I should like to make the point that if the United States would nationalize the munitions industry, and if the United States would adopt a hard-and-fast policy of control over the part of the industry that was not nationalized, we should be able to avoid experiences of the present kind, and many more that are bound to arise to plague us.

I think it altogether fair to speak of the spirit in which we as a Government are moving at this time in calling for this embargo against the shipment of arms to Spain. That spirit—and I think I shall not be contradicted in so contending—is one which finds us desiring to cooperate with certain powers in Europe who conceive that they can hasten the end of the difficulty in Spain by denying arms to either side engaged in that conflict. In that spirit we have been advised that we could be helpful in avoiding a world war, or a war of great consequence, if only we would cooperate, and deny from our shores supplies of munitions to either side engaged there in Spain.

Now, however, the question arises as to other matters. We now are about to cooperate, to lend our support to that cause, to lay down a hard-and-fast rule that there shall be no exportation of munitions of war from the United States to Spain, or to either side engaged in war in Spain. We are going to cooperate with Great Britain and with France in what I conceive to be a splendidly conceived program of preventing a spread of the difficulty now confined within the borders of Spain. But what are we going to do if next week, or the following week, Great Britain and France make up their minds that since other powers in Europe are arming one side in Spain, it is only fair to arm the other side, and there is a chance of our expediting and speeding the end of the difficulty there by selling arms to the loyalist forces in Spain?

Mr. BORAH rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. NYE. Just one moment, Mr. President. What then are we Americans going to do? Are we going to go back, are we going to go over that ground again? Are we going to rescind the action which we now take? I feel it is a very pertinent question.

I now yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, am I to understand the Senator to hold that this joint resolution was inspired by a desire to cooperate with some governments in Europe?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I can only speak what I have been made to understand was the desire of certain powers in Europe for a wider cooperation in their program to deny arms to the contending forces in Spain.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, if this resolution is inspired by any such policy as that, it is not a resolution of neutrality at all; it is participating in a controversy in Europe. I do not understand that the joint resolution has any such objective. I am no more desirous of cooperating with Great Britain than I am with Italy. I am interested alone in this country's keeping out of European wars.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I share fully the point made by the Senator from Idaho. If, however, at this moment I were asked to establish proof that France and England wanted us to undertake the course we are about to take, I should have to confess myself unable to do so. I think, from what we have seen, from what we have felt and have heard every day, we must recognize that there has been such a desire for cooperation, that there has been such a conception on the part of Great Britain especially—a desire to withhold arms from the conflicting forces in Spain.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. I am not only astonished but disappointed at the character of the argument made by the Senator from North Dakota and by his insinuations. If this joint resolution carried with it a discretion to anybody to determine to whom these arms and munitions should go, if it did not mandatorily, on its face, provide that they should go to neither of the contending parties, then sympathies or remarks on behalf of Great Britain might be considered to be pertinent. I must say, however, that I took part in drafting the joint resolution, and other Senators were consulted to such extent as was possible; but in the nature of things the matter was hurried because of what had happened. A license had just been granted and another license was granted yesterday, involving a larger quantity of munitions and implements of war. There was nothing we could do if we loved our own country more than we hated some other country or loved some other country, as some Senators may do, except to stop the exportation of munitions to both sides and all sides immediately. That is what the joint resolution proposes to do. I resent the complicated, ambiguous, verbose insinuations of the Senator from North Dakota, who assumes to himself to be a peace advocate.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada, in his expression of the moment, has not voiced a sentiment in which I cannot concur, except his closing one; but it seems to me that if we really were undertaking a strict neutrality policy, if we wanted to take action in a general way, we would avoid singling out one country if we could. I share the thought expressed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] this morning; I wish we could do this job by writing an embargo policy that would apply automatically to every country when trouble like that in Spain may come anywhere upon the earth.

Another question arises—

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. NYE. I will yield in a moment. If a like situation should present itself in any South or Central American country, a situation such as that existing in Spain at the present time, is it not fair for us to assume what we might do in such an emergency? Is it not fair for us to undertake today to say that if we do this thing in one instance we shall do it in all others? I wish, as the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] have suggested, that we could have a general approach to this subject rather than a specific approach dealing with one country.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, may I answer that?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. It must be apparent to the Senator from North Dakota that this Government does not desire to

interfere with the orderly course of business in this country by reason of any little sporadic uprising in Mexico or any South American country or in China. It must be such an internal war or strife or civil war as would reach a stage of magnitude involving the possession of large territory, the assertion of government, interference with outside parties, and threatening our peace.

We know we should not lend assistance by permitting the shipment of instruments of death to either side in Spain. But I doubt whether the Senator, with all his astuteness, could today draw a paragraph providing an embargo that would be properly applicable to every character of uprising and every character of strife in every country of the world. I know that I cannot do so. I have striven valiantly; I did draw such a paragraph to the best of my ability, after long thought, but it met with opposition in so many quarters that I surrendered it, and decided to leave that question to the more definite and able determination of our Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada a question. He does not mean, does he, that he has abandoned entirely the hope of being able to arrive at language which will enable us to define when a situation exists which we want to meet by a general program?

Mr. PITTMAN. I hope not, but I would not trust my own ability to do so. I may say to the Senator that it will undoubtedly follow that there will be many amendments offered to the existing neutrality law, all of which will be referred, I imagine, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon which the Senator sits. So we will have the advantage not only of his great ability and constructive power but possibly that of 20 other United States Senators who have long been engaged in this work, some of them as long as I have and some of them longer. That is what I want. We do know the situation in Spain, but what exact conditions in another case would justify this act I do not know. I hope that somebody may find out.

Mr. NYE. I have tried during the last few days, as has the Senator from Nevada, as I have seen many others try, to formulate language which would define when such a state of civil war existed as we wanted to guard against. I confess the grave difficulty that is encountered in any effort of that kind.

I entertain the largest sympathy with the committee which has tried, but found itself unable, to meet in a general way the situation; but I hope that we are not going to abandon our efforts to meet situations of this kind in the future without seeming to direct our energies alone against one country or against one faction engaged in a revolution.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I say there is not one faction here—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield further to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. NYE. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. The Senator from North Dakota seems to think that there is only one faction.

Mr. NYE. I have certainly not intended to do that.

Mr. PITTMAN. I think that each side controls about as much of the territory of Spain as does the other, and about as many ports; in fact, I think the opposition to the government controls more ports, and the ports are not blockaded; they are open. So far as our information is concerned, both sides are receiving airplanes and other munitions from their foreign friends.

Mr. NYE. There is, of course, this difference: We have recognized one faction engaged in that conflict in Spain at the present time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I inquire if unanimous consent has been granted for the consideration of the joint resolution?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such unanimous consent has not as yet been granted. The Senator from North Dakota is on the floor, speaking under a reservation of the right to object.

Mr. CONNALLY. I did not understand. I thought the Senate was going to pass the joint resolution; but we face the situation that members of the committee have foregone considering it in the committee, and if we are going to have weeks of debate on it, I think I shall have to object, and let it come up in regular order. We have all heard the views of the Senator from North Dakota since a few years ago, and have heard him constantly, possibly every day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Demand for the regular order is made. The regular order is putting the question, Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BONE. I am not certain that I understand exactly the status of the joint resolution. Do I understand correctly that the Senator from Nevada has withdrawn the whereases?

Mr. PITTMAN. The Senator from Nevada has withdrawn that portion of the resolution embraced in the preamble.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada had the right to modify his own resolution before the question was put, and he has withdrawn the preamble.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Texas will withdraw his call for the regular order.

Mr. CONNALLY. I want to know whether or not we are going to consider the joint resolution under the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, when the question was put by the Chair, I reserved the right to object, and I asked for the privilege of making a few remarks upon this question. I have no intention of interposing objection to the consideration this afternoon of the joint resolution.

Mr. CONNALLY. I asked for the regular order because unanimous consent has not been granted for consideration of the resolution, and we have already heard a number of remarks upon it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Regular order is putting the request for unanimous consent. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) to prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from the United States to Spain.

Mr. NYE. Now, Mr. President, may I finish my remarks?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me say—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair feels constrained, under the circumstances, to recognize the Senator from North Dakota who occupied the floor at the time consent was given.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from North Dakota has already addressed the Senate. Can the Senator hold the floor indefinitely?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota cannot hold the floor indefinitely, but the Chair felt, as a matter of fairness, the Senator having been taken off his feet by the demand for the regular order, that he should be recognized.

Mr. CONNALLY. But he was on his feet because business intervened, and unanimous consent was necessary. Of course, it is the right of the Chair to recognize whomsoever he may please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair feels that the Senator from North Dakota should be recognized.

Mr. CONNALLY. And if the Chair feels that the Senator from North Dakota should be recognized for a little longer, let him do so.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I have but little more to say upon this subject. I am merely trying to make clear my desire not to seem to take sides in the prevailing Spanish controversy.

Mr. President, about a year ago a condition existed between Ethiopia and Italy which found us wishing that we had provided a larger embargo list than was provided in our Neutrality Act. We wished we had included oil. There was expressed on many hands at that time a desire to add oil to that list, even though Ethiopia and Italy were then at war. But Congress gave not even serious consideration to that thought, because there was an agreement on every hand largely that if we did our action would be an act of unneutrality toward Italy, because Italy was the only one striving for or wanting our supplies of oil.

So we refrained from any action at that time, just as a Congress refrained in 1915 from writing a policy of neutrality or providing embargoes, because it was then considered that to do so would be an unneutral act toward one side or the other engaged in that war. In our consideration of a year ago we followed the precedent laid down then.

Now we find ourselves this afternoon moving, as we will do unanimously, I assume, to write an embargo even though a state of war exists, writing an embargo which under the present situation is going to be a greater hardship upon the one side than the other engaged in Spain's trial.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. NYE. Let me first complete the point I want to make.

Mr. President, unfair it will be to charge us with favoritism, because I believe there is no desire in a single mind in the Senate or the House to favor any side in this present controversy. What we are trying to do is to save ourselves from the possibility of being drawn into a war. I do not believe there is a thought on the part of anyone that we want to help the Fascist element or that we want to help the Loyalist element. Certainly that is far from our thoughts.

But, in the light of our past contact with this question, why is it not going to be quite natural for the Fascist supporters the world over to say, "A year ago, when the interests of the Fascist elements in Italy were involved, the United States refused to take any hand in writing an embargo on oil because to have written it then would have constituted an unneutral act; but now they are aiding the cause of the Fascists in Spain by providing an embargo which is intended to meet the immediate contracts entered into by the Loyalist elements of Spain with individuals in the United States to supply them with arms?"

Mr. President, if this action this afternoon is to be conceived, as I am going to conceive it, in the light of an effort to keep the hands of the United States clean and removed from the danger of being drawn quickly into that war or strife in Europe, I am quite willing that it shall be done; but I hope it is not going to be done in the name of neutrality, for, strictly speaking, neutrality it is not.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, it is very unfortunate that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] should make such a speech on the floor of the Senate. Great credence is sometimes given to remarks made by Senators on the floor of the Senate. Many people think Senators know exactly what they are talking about. The remarks will be quoted in the papers and it will be said that the Senator from North Dakota has charged that this resolution was drafted with the intent of aiding the so-called insurgent elements in Spain.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President—

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. NYE. At that point let me say if anyone can read my remarks this afternoon and read that thought into them, I am very sorry, because it certainly has not been my intent. I thought I was leaning over backward to make it clear that that was not the purpose.

Mr. PITTMAN. I am very glad the Senator has added that statement to his remarks because it modifies them to some extent. However, when he compares the situation in Spain with the Italian-Ethiopian situation, all I can say is that he has not studied the existing situation carefully. There were no ports in Ethiopia that could be reached if the

Italian Government desired to stop such action. The few little things which could possibly go to the Ethiopians had to be smuggled into that country. That is not true in this present case. The only two real ports today which the Spanish Government freely controls are Valencia and Bilbao. Nearly all of the Mediterranean and southern ports are in charge of the insurgents. The insurgent forces have the ports of Portugal open to them.

Because today a junk dealer has a contract, as the Senator from North Dakota said, with the Spanish Government does not mean that tomorrow another junk dealer may not have a contract with the so-called insurgent government. These two asserted governments in Spain have absolute free access to their respective ports because neither one has a navy sufficient to block the ports of the other, and they have not attempted to do so. So the comparison with the Italo-Ethiopian situation is not in point.

There is no desire in my mind or on my part to assist either side. Both of them can get arms from this country freely if they have the money, because their ports are not blockaded, but are open. What I should like to do, so far as arms and ammunition and munitions of war are concerned, would be to starve them both out so they would not have an airplane to drop a bomb on women, children, and the nonbelligerent population, so they would not have a shell to put into a rifle to shoot at long distance and kill innocent people, so they would not have a bomb to blow up buildings with noncombatants in them. I would starve them both out, as far as weapons are concerned, and that is my object so far as we can possibly accomplish it.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield.

Mr. LEWIS. I rise at this moment to ask the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee whether a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee has been called for tomorrow to consider legislation on this subject?

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Illinois has received information, and properly so, that if the Senate should not see fit to facilitate this matter and send the joint resolution to the House, then the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would call a meeting of that committee for tomorrow. If we pass the joint resolution it will be unnecessary to have a meeting of that committee until the regular meeting day next Wednesday, or until some time at which a group of Senators desire to have it called.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I have no desire, of course, to place any obstruction in the way of what is considered to be a needed action, one made necessary by conditions which have been revealed; but, sir, recalling the position I took on this floor at the last session when similar measures were under consideration, I wish to reiterate that I do not give my concurrence to the method of legislation. For myself, sir, I present again that in a matter such as contained in the pending joint resolution it would be sufficient that the policy of neutrality be declared by Congress and, when the policy has been declared, that in the specific action to which just now reference is being made there should be left to the President, as Executive of our international matters, the right by proper Executive order from time to time to make such direction as would control the specific circumstances, because an attempt to do so by legislation would leave us in that position in similar instances that where the situation arose that would call for a suspension of the operation or some change in its policy there would be no method unless we should call Congress again in session and go over the whole matter of legislation. I prefer that its details may be left to the Executive order of the President, and for that I shall contend at a later time. I shall not now attempt to defer action or withhold from the Senate the opportunity to vote upon the joint resolution now before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], as modified by him.

The joint resolution, as modified, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. McNARY called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BULKLEY (when Mr. DONAHEY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. DONAHEY] is detained by illness. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY (when Mr. STEIWER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. STEIWER] is absent on account of official business. If present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LEWIS. I have been requested to announce the absence of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] and the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who are unavoidably detained from the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is detained on account of a serious accident to a member of his family.

I also desire to state that the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is detained in an important committee meeting.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. ASHURST. My colleague [Mr. HAYDEN] is unavoidably detained from the Chamber. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BYRD. My colleague [Mr. GLASS] is unavoidably detained. He has a general pair with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD]. If my colleague were present and at liberty to vote on this question, he would vote "yea." I am not advised how the senior Senator from Minnesota would vote if present.

The result was announced—yeas 81, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—81

Adams	Chavez	Lee	Pope
Andrews	Clark	Lewis	Radcliffe
Ashurst	Connally	Lodge	Reynolds
Austin	Davis	Logan	Robinson
Bachman	Dieterich	Loneragan	Russell
Bailey	Duffy	Lundeen	Schwartz
Bankhead	Ellender	McAdoo	Schwellenbach
Barkley	Frazier	McCarran	Sheppard
Black	George	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	Gerry	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Borah	Gibson	McNary	Townsend
Bridges	Gillette	Maloney	Truman
Brown, Mich.	Green	Minton	Tydings
Brown, N. H.	Guffey	Moore	Vandenberg
Bulkley	Hale	Murray	Van Nuys
Bulow	Harrison	Neely	Wagner
Burke	Hatch	Nye	Walsh
Byrd	Hitchcock	O'Mahoney	White
Byrnes	Holt	Overton	
Capper	Hughes	Pepper	
Caraway	Johnson, Colo.	Pittman	

NOT VOTING—12

Bilbo	Glass	King	Smith
Copeland	Hayden	La Follette	Steiwer
Donahey	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead	Wheeler

So the joint resolution was passed.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution pertaining to national representation for the people of the District of Columbia, which I ask may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and referred as requested by the Senator from Kansas.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, at the beginning of the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress I am again introducing a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The purpose of this pro-

posed amendment is to empower the Congress to grant unto the residents of the District of Columbia voting representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, a vote for President and Vice President, and the same rights to sue and be sued in the courts of the United States as those possessed by the citizens of a State. The approval of this proposal by the requisite two-thirds vote of the two houses of Congress and its ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States would be a consummation of an act of fundamental justice for which our fellow Americans of the District of Columbia have for many years prayed.

This proposal has been introduced in each succeeding Congress for many years but without decisive result. In 1922, following a comprehensive hearing, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia favorably reported the measure and urged its approval by Congress. This report really represents the high-water mark of progress in this movement so far as Congress is concerned.

The disfranchised and unrepresented permanent residents of the District of Columbia through their organized bodies have continued to advocate this proposed legislation and urge favorable action. Through their activities many National and State organizations of prominence have become interested in seeing that this condition of disregard of fundamental American principles at the heart of the Nation shall be corrected. Such sentiments have gradually spread through the Nation and have recently been the subject of friendly editorial comment by the leading newspapers of the country.

As a matter of fact, many of our citizens out in the States have been entirely unaware that here at the Capital of our great American Republic there is a community more populous than any one of eight of the States of the Union, contributing through payment of Federal taxes more than each of over one-half of the States, where the citizens are without any participation whatever in either their national or their local government.

In the recent national election, which brought out the greatest number of voters ever to participate, these good, loyal American citizens of the District of Columbia were required to observe from the side lines while their fellows throughout the Nation, without any superior qualifications, proceeded to elect the Chief Executive and the Vice President and the Congress.

Mr. President, it is a burning shame that this un-American condition has been suffered to continue until this day, and it is my intention to do my utmost to obtain some satisfactory action on this proposal early in the present session. In carrying out this intention I hope that I may have the sympathy and hearty cooperation of every Member of this body who believes in fundamental Americanism and fair play.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE ZIONCHECK, OF WASHINGTON

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 25

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1937.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. MARION A. ZIONCHECK, a Representative from the State of Washington.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions which I ask to have read and immediately considered.

The resolutions (S. Res. 30) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 30

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. MARION A. ZIONCHECK, late a Representative from the State of Washington.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE DUFFEY, OF OHIO

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 26

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1937.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WARREN J. DUFFEY, a Representative from the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. BULKLEY. Mr. President, I send resolutions to the desk, which I ask to have read and considered at this time.

The resolutions (S. Res. 31) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 31

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WARREN J. DUFFEY, late a Representative from the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CARY, OF KENTUCKY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 27

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. GLOVER H. CARY, a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution, which I ask to have considered at this time.

The resolutions (S. Res. 32) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 32

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. GLOVER H. CARY, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY, OF KENTUCKY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 28

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1937.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM V. GREGORY, a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions, which I ask to have considered at this time.

The resolutions (S. Res. 33) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 33

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM V. GREGORY, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JACOBSEN, OF IOWA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 23

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1937.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. BERNHARD M. JACOBSEN, a Representative from the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask for immediate consideration of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The resolutions (S. Res. 34) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 34

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. BERNHARD M. JACOBSEN, late a Representative from the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE M'SWAIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 29

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1937.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN J. McSWAIN, a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I send resolutions to the desk which I ask to have read and considered at this time.

The resolution (S. Res. 35) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Senate Resolution 35

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN J. McSWAIN, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Members of the House of Representatives whose deaths have been announced, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Friday, January 8, 1937, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open and all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy holy spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy holy name. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 38) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows: